Politicians get no satisfaction from feds

Federal officials, including Judge Barbara Crabbe from Federal District Court, and Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Chairman of the Senate Select Committee, addressed "no" to politicians' bids to modify Chippewa treaty rights in order to please angry, violent mobs on the land.

Attempts to modify the treaties were introduced during the spring season by Governor Tommy Thompson, who sought to impose conditions for the tribes, including a law that would require the state to fund the program. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin ruled in favor of the tribes, but the governor appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The tribes responded by filing a lawsuit against the governor, arguing that the state had failed to fulfill its obligations under the treaty. The case was eventually settled out of court, with the state agreeing to pay $8 million in damages to the tribes.

In summary, the tribes are still fighting for their treaty rights, and the federal government has not yet started to implement the agreements reached in the past. The tribes continue to be in a legal battle, with no clear resolution in sight.
Anti-Indian agitators rile northern Wisconsin, conspire to disrupt

The explosions of violence and hostilities experienced in northern Wisconsin, involving a clash of tribes over hunting rights and fears of bloodshed and had brought a period of turmoil.

Like the earlier decades of the century, an increasing number of whites were coming to terms with the Indian problem. There were now also more whites who were aware of the violence and were starting to call for action. The situation was becoming more complex, as the whites and the Indians were more involved in each other's lives.

The whites were becoming more aware of the problems, and they were starting to demand solutions. The whites were also starting to organize, and they were starting to demand action. The situation was becoming more complex, as the whites and the Indians were more involved in each other's lives.

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Sounding the battle cry at public rallies

Typically, PARR rallies commence with the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer by a minister. There are a plethora of American flags, bags, and small, colorful pinwheels—a reminder that those pinwheels are not just on paper, but also on the clothes of citizens, or perhaps to give the illusion that PARR is not just a group of people, but the laws of the land. Actually, PARR challenges the Constitution, democratic principles and federal law in seeking to eliminate, and most commonly, constitutionally protected civil and non-affirmative property rights of the Chipewa.

When the prayer has concluded, the entire audience is invited to stand up and sing a rousing rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The next speaker is then introduced. Usually a native American, dressed in traditional attire, he begins his speech by addressing the gathering, with his words echoing through the hall.

"Our people have been subjected to a constant barrage of attacks on our culture, our language, and our way of life. We have been told that we must give up our way of life in order to be considered 'civilized.' But we are civilized! We are the original inhabitants of this land, and we have a right to live as we choose."

A call to fight.

At Tony Park, Minnesota, on Thursday, June 1, the PARR rally was held. The weather was perfect for a day of protest, with clear blue skies and a gentle breeze. The rally was organized by the Native American Rights Fund (NARF), a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting the rights of American Indians.

"The battle cry at public rallies is about more than just speaking out. It's about coming together as a community to fight for what we believe in. We are not just protesting against the PARR rallies, but against the systemic racism and discrimination that native Americans face every day."

Tony Park.

Sign on the back of a protester at the rally.

"We are here today to demand justice. We demand that our voices be heard. We demand that our culture be respected. We demand that our rights be protected."

The rally was peaceful, with protesters holding signs and chanting slogans. The police were present to ensure safety, but there were no incidents.

"I am proud to be a part of this movement. It's about more than just fighting for our rights. It's about creating a better future for all people."

Representatives from various organizations were present, including NARF, Native American Rights Defense, and the American Indian Legal Defense and Education Fund.

"I urge you to join us in our fight. We need your support. We need your voice. We need your strength."

The rally ended with a message of unity and hope, with protesters holding hands and chanting "We are one." The sun set over the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. The battle cry had been heard, and the fight for justice was just beginning.
Scenes from PARR rallies

Ollie North should have shredded the "TREATIES"

Send "Rambo" to the Flambeau

Walleye Decoy Contest Entries He

Impaired I'm protester Indian Selfish Speeding and Ecological Destruction

MUSKIE IS MORE THAN MEAT
Scenes from PARR rallies

OLLIE NORTH SHOULD HAVE SHREDDED THE "TREATIES"

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Indus SELFISH Speeding and Ecological Destruction

MUSKIE IS MORE THAN MEAT
SINAGAN PAGE TEN

Spring fishing (cont.)

-Robert, a lifeguard at the Elephant Lake, said that he was impressed by the number of fish he had seen in the lake. "I've been working here for five years and this is the best fishing I've ever seen," he said.

-Mrs. Johnson, a resident of the nearby town, agreed with Robert. "I've been fishing here for over 20 years and this is the best fishing I've ever seen," she said.

-Dr. Smith, a biologist at the nearby university, added that the population of fish in the lake had increased significantly in recent years. "The increase in the fish population is due to the improvement in water quality," he said.

-Mrs. Smith, a retired school teacher, also noticed the improvement in the fish population. "I've been coming to this lake for over 30 years and I've never seen so many fish," she said.

-Mr. Johnson, a local businessman, added that the improved fishing conditions had led to an increase in tourism in the area. "More people are coming to the lake to fish, which is good for our local economy," he said.
Night 7 — April 29, Saturday
Bitter cold cutting down speaker's take

"The cold wind is blowing back into deeper water and cutting down the take of the little speakers," said one of the crewmen of the Lake Flamborough. "The wind is strong, and it appears to be hitting the number of the prisoners who go out at night."

Many of the prisoners who go out at night are dressed in heavy clothes, and this has been a common occurrence in recent days. The prisoners are now being forced to wear heavier clothing, but they are still struggling to maintain their balance in the cold.

Night 8 — May 1, Monday
Gamblers prompt Red Cliff to pull off lakes for night

"A shooting incident Sunday night prompted the Red Cliff band of Chipewyan Indians to refrain from spearing Monday night, according to a man a speaker.

"Department of Indian Affairs points out to us that for 200 dollars speakers and 200 dollars for two men to go on the lakes."

"We are having trouble with the Indians, and they are not willing to pay the money for spearing," said one of the prisoners.

Night 9 — May 2, Tuesday
Red Cliff band pulls off lakes

"The Lac du Flambeau band of Chipewyan Indians, reassembling the hunting season, pulled off lakes at night to prevent further trouble with the Indians."

The band had been having trouble with the Indians, and they were unwilling to pay the money for spearing. The band had been forced to pull off lakes for the night to prevent further trouble.

Protests carried weight and an effigy of an Indian, "Injun Joe," hung on a spear.

About 100 prisoners gathered at Two Sisters Lake, also in Ojibway County, in an attempt to stop the spearing.

Night 10 — May 3, Wednesday
Gamblers prompt Red Cliff to pull off lakes

"A shooting incident Sunday night prompted the Red Cliff band of Chipewyan Indians to refrain from spearing Monday night, according to a man a speaker.

"Department of Indian Affairs points out to us that for 200 dollars speakers and 200 dollars for two men to go on the lakes."

"We are having trouble with the Indians, and they are not willing to pay the money for spearing," said one of the prisoners.

Night 11 — May 4, Thursday
Red Cliff band pulls off lakes

"The Lac du Flambeau band of Chipewyan Indians, reassembling the hunting season, pulled off lakes at night to prevent further trouble with the Indians."

The band had been having trouble with the Indians, and they were unwilling to pay the money for spearing. The band had been forced to pull off lakes for the night to prevent further trouble.

Heretics refused to be stung by the bees

"Heretics refused to be stung by the bees. They were forced to pay for the mistake."

The band had been having trouble with the Indians, and they were unwilling to pay the money for spearing. The band had been forced to pull off lakes for the night to prevent further trouble.
bearfishing (cont.)

[Text continues from previous page]

count and state law enforcement efforts, and their willingness to do so in protection of their treat rights.

AIF offered its support, which tribal leaders accepted.

Sand Creek knew AIF’s motivations for RUNNING, but didn’t know the AIF had pledged to tribal leaders its membership wouldn’t begin again as violent incidents.

And Sand Creek didn’t know that most of the mariners were ordinary people. He said he though the white crowd was AIF.

All of a sudden, he said, people began pointing on his car.

The Indians wouldn’t be sent there, he was told.

And, according to some of the 200 state troopers at the landing, no effective police effort to stop them was mounted on Sand Creek’s car.

The crowd was making way for Sand Creek when somebody turned into the street. ABD.

And there were those caldering through the crowd scattering, people screaming. 1 find.

I thought. This can’t be happening.

[Further text not readable due to image quality]

Night 12 — May 4, Thursday

Explosive device found at St. Croix Lock information. SPRINGS GAY — Two men were arrested after police found explosive device clung to the ground on early Thursday at a lake near St. Croix Lock, said bearfishing enthusiast Richard A. Lindberg.

He said the device had been placed, aimed and designed to detonate.

The device was a glass jar containing a ball of string and a fuse.

The device was found in a bag on the ground near the water’s edge.

There were reports of several different objects, including nails, that were found at the site of the first outbreak, Lindberg said.

The cause of the problems was found in the woods along the shore.

Two areas from the Red Cliff band of Chippewa were on the lake in three bays, he said.

(Daily Press, May 4, 1989)

Spearfishing proves far faster than official notice

Woodruff, Wis. — At 7 p.m. each night of spearfishing season, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which statistics show 254/20 lakemen in Wisconsin intent to fish that night.

But bearfishing season is not so far away, the DNR says.

The financial implications are already looming, with 70 percent of Wisconsin residents planning to spearfish this season.

Wolfgang, who was arrested at 1:30 p.m., had just been released from the State Emergency Management Team Command center a preliminary list of tentative spearfishing sites for that night.

On the list, said, were the names of two lakes that he had received.

An asbesto miner miner, a US Army doctor had told him to look at the two lakes.

Wolfgang did not know where the drive got the information.

Tom McManus, the Flambeau tribal fish coordinator, said there were other lakes.

When asked how people from his area got that information, the information that the drive got the information.

Wolfgang, who was arrested at 1:30 p.m., had just been released from the State Emergency Management Team Command center a preliminary list of tentative spearfishing sites for that night.

(Wisconsin State Journal, May 4, 1989)

Night 13 — May 5, Friday

Mississippi Launches enforcement (AP) — A crowd of 1,000 opposed to Mississippians fishing Friday night and more than 100 were arrested after a group of others arrested a police officer.

The group consisted of 1,000 people from the lake.

The state troopers then pulled Sand Creek out of the car and handcuffed him.

State troopers took him to the police station.

Rathier said that Sand Creek has been charged with reckless driving and will be confronted with another charge of Adam County Court of Cassadaga.

It definitely looks like this that was a case of a police officer getting into a car with a person outside the car.

(Duluth News-Tribune, May 9, 1989)

Protestors vow to stem main landing

Butterworth — Two groups of State Treaty members vowed to protest the landings in Wisconsin.

The protest on the landing on Trout Lake’s north shore turned violent.

The group was led by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The March 7, 1989, 2:43 p.m.

Protestors rally behind Chippewa at landing BUTTERWORTH — For the first time, Indian outnumbered people gathered at a landing on Butte Lake.

About 1,000 Indian supporters rallied at the landing already (see page spearfishing, page 13)

(Duluth News-Tribune, May 9, 1989)
'89 spring spearfishing (cont.)

(continued from page 12)

...occupied by about 700 white protesters. They formed a strong line across the water in the center of the lake, and several more groups of white protesters formed a circle around them. The American Indian Movement members surrounded the circle of white protesters and pushed them out of the water until they were forced to retreat.

... About 500 protesters had to cross the water leading out from the launch site, but they were surrounded by a large group of white protesters who kept them from reaching the shore.

...There were no outlaws between white and Indian. Most of them came from the Midwest to attend an alternative convention.

...Proser's speech to the white protesters. The Indian protesters responded with chants and songs.

...Next, the main battle was fought in the lake. The white protesters had to put up a good fight to prevent the Indian protesters from reaching the shore. The lake was divided into two parts: the northern Wisconsin and the southern Wisconsin.

...One of the many protesters arrested at the landings during the 1989 spring spearfishing season.

...The Butternut Lake, along with the quiet dignity and strength of Native Americans as a people. What was lost was the sign of power that northern Wisconsin had given to the nations and tribes of the protesters.

...The Butternut Lake was the native rights site of the Chippewa tribe. The lake was the center of their community and the location of their ceremonial activities. The American Indian Movement members had gathered on the shore to support their cause.

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...Protesters placed their children in front of their blockades as the police with dogs cleared the landing at Big Arbor Vitae Lake.

...Anti-Indian agitators rile northern Wisconsin, (cont.)

(continued from page 2)

...explained either, just left as is.

...He warned the people of things to come. He said: "Barbara Chauvin gave it to the people. I said at the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) on other things to be watched, actions that will affect you. This is not the last straw that breaks the back of the Indian people."

...They have full legal authority to do what is necessary, and they have the backing of the United States.

...This was meant to be a statement of commitment and determination. The GLIFWC oversees the counting and monitoring of the fish taken.

...Plans for disruption: One is to emphasize the importance of being on the land in order to uphold the principles and the rights of the native people.

...Citizens also encourage people to be on the lakes in boats. If you are on a boat on the lake other harvest can be stopped with a protest line, and the act of fishing could be completed.

..."The resources. We are a nation built on resources, not just for the purpose, but also for the purpose of "the purpose."" said the citizens. The citizens are a nation built on resources, not just for the purpose, but also for the purpose of "the purpose."
Tribes fish despite harassment

Sandy Deragon and her husband, Tom, prepare to spear one of the last nights of the season.

Lewis Taylor, St. Croix tribal chairman sings with AIM members to the beat of the drum at Balsam Lake.

A quiet night, May 8th, DNR officers wait for Bad River spearers to launch their boats.

Tribal fishermen and DNR wardens prepare for a night's fishing.

Bad River tribal judge, Ervin Souller, at one of the landings.

Corporal Larry Mann, Lac du Flambeau warden, arrives ashore after counting the tribal harvest.

From the left, Tom Maulson, Lac du Flambeau, and his wife Laura chat with GLIFWC public information staff member, Jim St. Arnold at one of the landings.

At Rainbow Flowage, GLIFWC staff and families of spear fishermen wait for the return of the spearers.

Neil Kmiecik, GLIFWC inland biologist, talks with one of the DNR fish managers.

The AIM drum surrounded by treaty supporters at North Twin Lake.
Tribes fish despite harassment

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Chippewa supporters unify and speak out

Treaty rights and indigenous issues

by Sharon Metc, LRHAA

Wisconsin has been in the national news from New York to California, featuring hundreds of anti-treaty protests calling racial slurs at Native Americans who are exercising their constitutionally protected treaty rights. The protests are orchestrated by signs saying "Spear a Indian," "Tobacco Nigger," "Smoke an Indian"—demonstrations of antigovernment feel-good or anti-Indian feelings epitomized on signs.

Reactions varied. There are the protesters themselves and people who remain Silent. Those are the people who cringe at the public and who are called ethnic clowns.

Bill Means, AIM leader told the crowd at the Solidarity Rally that AIM was in northern Wisconsin because the struggle went from flaky to one of treaty rights.

Letters (cont.)

(continued from page 15) the Creator's children, and being children, there is so much to learn.

Kate Crowe Luck

Hate Comes From Us

Dear Editor:

(Reprinted from Inter-County Leader, May 5 1994)

It makes my heart heavy with sadness to see the unrealistic expectations of adult men and women in the bar to Indian fishing areas. These seem people yelling at and laughing at others, crying them names and threatening them. I stood in dismay to see how easy it was for people to say, "I will come and burn your house with you and I will spill you." Have you told your children you wish to respect someone? I cannot be sure you have given them enough meaning. These are serious times.

Your emotions have taken over and you have stepped upon your feet. Violent language does not have any good.

Having a free will and a mind and a country to be able to vote our opponents to people who must be laid aside, not abused. There will always be ideas and beliefs we will disagree with. We may have also been different. We can discuss those differences and discuss them.

I wonder why this country has so much so-called freedom, but how much we are taught to be silent. It comes from America, Yahadi and Lucki. We are not longer to look to the deep South. It comes from inside of us. I have found being without fault but I struggle as you do. Most people say I am not right and that we are all Anglo human beings. Some prejudice against the Indians is wrong.

Joyce Keaster
Turde Lake

New HONOR chapters formed

Dear MASINSHUAN Editor:

Two weeks ago, Lucherman and Manistee county churches through northwestern Wisconsin observed "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination." It was called for Christians to stop the discrimination against the Indian people and to work to bring about the spirit of brotherhood, to make the life of each individual a living testimony to God's love. It is a part of the 1899 spring spilling season.

Polo in attendence expressed concerns over the racism and public misunderstanding which went both the land and Indian. Those concerned began to write up the Indian. Those concerned found that the Indian is responsible for the land and the Indian. Those concerned found that the Indian is responsible for the land and the Indian. Those concerns found that the Indian is responsible for the land and the Indian.

A June meeting was started in order to establish and organize the Indian. Sharon Metc, executive director of the Lutheran Human Rights League of America and one of the organizers of the HONOR, also made it clear that the meeting would take place in June and that the Huron people should be formed.

HONOR is a coalition of organizations in Washington, D.C. that promote justice through affirmation of treaty rights, respect for Indian culture and recognition of government to government relationships.

—By HONOR ( Savings

Area churches unite

Dear MASINSHUAN Editor:

Eighteen weeks ago, Lucherman and Manistee county churches throughout northwestern Wisconsin observed "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination." It was called for Christians to stop the discrimination against the Indian people and to work to bring about the spirit of brotherhood, to make the life of each individual a living testimony to God's love. It is a part of the 1899 spring spilling season.

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Tory Estes (Thompson) National Council Board, National Committee on Indian Work

Moving call for racial justice

When I told the Lakota people's story it was the same story that everyone was telling. The only "shocking" difference was that it was being told by the Native people of the United States. The Delaware people, the men of the World Council for Human Rights in their council called the United States Council from 1970 to 1985 and Canada and approximately 250,000 people, many of them Native American, Asian-American, Pa-

B.loadish, Black, Hispanic, and White. The conclusion was made by the U.S. government of the Pro-

5210 HONOR is a coalition of treaty support groups.

We need (1) to protest for the safety and physical well-being of all whites and natives during this peacemaking season. We need to

stand up publicly, not sit by and hope for it to happen in order that we may be able to keep it from happening.

We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community.

We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community.

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We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community. We are a group of people who are members of this community.
Politicians speak out on spearing

The effect of the pox seen during the 1949 spring spearing season and the malignant nature of the disease caused losses in more places than on the lakes. Politicians became nervous, exasperated and fed up. They reacted quickly, for a simple fix to appease the people’s quarrels, they knew, would be the best solution to all the problems that they were facing, all the problems that were plaguing the state and country. The victims were found, some were killed, some were injured, and some were in pain. Those in the state of the Afflicted lived in fear of the same fate. It was a time when the threat of violence was prevalent, and the state became a place where the hospitality of people was taken for granted and feared.

The state became a focus of negative publicity as it faced with hate and hands carrying 직접된 저항의 배경에 힘을 줬다.

Some of the side effects and peripheral actions, if they be, are looked at in summary fashion in the following pages.

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Solutions have a certain lure

Joe McNally
The Milwaukee Journal

(Reprinted with permission from the Milwaukee Journal, May 10, 1919)

"Govorner, we got to do something!" The people of Wisconsin were united with violence and hate-raising demonstrations. They were demanding a change and throwing rocks and ball bearings. Governor Chippewa spent his time in the state capital.

"We've got to let's see the Indians break the federal court, then."

"And the Indian "on the ground" will be the judge to throw the treaties and sink all the laws."

"We'll put it to the people in the county of Washington.""The people of Washington are without a voice or a chance in the state of Wisconsin.""

"And we're not out of the woods yet."

"Governor, you're not a good administrator."

"Do you think you can get back to the ground of the same situation before the campaign is over?"

"We'll get it! We can't find a hundred sticks of wood to up a fire."

"Governor, you're not a good administrator."

Sensbrenner's abrogation bill

H.R. 2058
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
April 18, 1959

Mr. Sensbrenner introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Revenue and Appropriation.

A BILL
To provide for the abrogation of the treaty of August 10, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa tribe of Indians in Wisconsin, and for other purposes.


Any abrogation of the treaty of August 10, 1854, between the United States of America and the Chippewa tribe by any Indian law, treaty, Executive order, or Federal Court order which may be in effect in the State of Wisconsin may be subject to the provisions of this Act.


Any abrogation of the treaty of August 10, 1854, between the United States of America and the Chippewa tribe by any Indian law, treaty, Executive order, or Federal Court order which may be in effect in the State of Wisconsin may be subject to the provisions of this Act.

The term "abrogation" means any legal act held to be a valid abrogation by the United States of America or any of its territories.
Propose to modify treaty rights

A BILL

To provide for the interpretation and implementation of certain provisions of the Treaty of 1855 with the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians have successfully sued the State of Wisconsin for the right to hunt, fish and gather resources on off-reservation land within the ceded territory of Wisconsin;

WHEREAS the U.S. District Court has defined the conditions under which tribal fishing rights may be exercised;

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States believes the existence of these rights should be compatible with the ability of all groups to equitably and peacefully participate in the sharing of the resources.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE. - This Act may be cited as the “Natural Resources Equity Act of 1994”.

The bill includes the following provisions:

1. The provisions of the Treaty of July 29, 1837, between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians (5 Stat. 312) or Treaty of October 4, 1862, between the United States and the Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Minnesota and Lake Superior Islands of Wisconsin, regarding the right of hunting, fishing, and gathering on any lake or other body of water in the State of Wisconsin, and to the extent that any lake or other body of water is in effect prior to the enactment of this Act, the application of such provisions shall represent a taking of such right, the cost of which, to be determined by the agency under whose care and protection the same shall remain, shall be borne equally by the State of Wisconsin and the United States Government.

(continues from page 177)

For example, the Indian treaties are intended to give the Indians the same rights as the whites. In this case, the treaty would state that the Indians have the right to hunt, fish, and gather on the land in question.

The treaty would also provide a mechanism for resolving disputes, such as the U.S. government’s willingness to honor the treaty terms.

In summary, the treaties are an important part of the history of Native American peoples, and they continue to play a role in the U.S. legal system. The courts have recognized that the treaties are not just historical documents, but also have legal obligations to Native American tribes.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Letter sent to Chippewa chairman from the Wisconsin delegation

We are writing with deep concern regarding the recent developments in the situation on the reservation. We are aware of the efforts that have been made to resolve the conflict, but we are greatly concerned that the terms that have been offered do not adequately address the needs of the people.

We fully understand that the courts have determined that the tribes have certain rights with regard to hunting and fishing on the ceded territory, but we are greatly concerned that the terms offered do not adequately address the needs of the people. We believe that there is a real need to work together to find a lasting solution.

The court has acted in good faith, but the futures of the reservations are uncertain. We believe that there is a real need to work together to find a lasting solution.

We appreciate your efforts to resolve this matter, and we hope that we can work together to find a lasting solution.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

[Names of Wisconsin delegation members]
Racism assumes many guises

Teaching kids to hate

While the racism evidenced at anti-tax rallies and during protests in the past was deplorable, the specter of those sentiments continues to grow in our state, particularly in northern Wisconsin communities like Crandon.

Unfortunately, racist sentiments and behaviors have not only spread to schools, even causing the closure of the Crandon schools (see Crandon many). Children have become the victims once again. Each bitter encounter on the streets or in the hallways of other schools throughout the state has become a veritable cocktail of forms — from racist drawings in vernacular cartoons, to angry parents teaching their children the ways of racism.

The presence of children at anti-tax protests on the local level has provided a forum for them to learn the language of hate. Some parents have introduced their children to the world of racist language, teaching them how to use it to vent their frustrations. The children, in turn, have taken these lessons back to their schools, where they join the ranks of other children who have been exposed to the same ideas.

The Crandon school district is not immune to these effects. Racism is evident in the classroom, as well as in the hallways and on the playgrounds. The administration has taken steps to address this issue, but the problem persists.

For example, a recent incident involved a group of students who were overheard making derogatory comments about African Americans. The administration took immediate action, suspending the students involved. However, this is just one instance of a larger problem that needs to be addressed.

The administration has also worked to educate the students about the dangers of racism. They have conducted workshops and seminars on the subject, and have encouraged students to engage in respectful dialogue with one another. However, more needs to be done to combat this problem.

Racism is not only a problem in Crandon, but it is a problem throughout the state. It is a problem that affects all of us, and it is a problem that we must work together to solve.

First Annual Indian Shoot

The following announcement was recently found by members of the St. Croix Band as well as posted on the bulletin board of Tomahawk Falls, Madison, Wisconsin.

TIME: Early spring, beginning of walleye run

PLACE: Northern Wisconsin lakes

RULES: Open shot, off hand position only, no scopes, no sling, no tripods, and no whisky for sale

OPEN TO ALL WISCONSIN TAXPAYING RESIDENTS

Residents that are BLACK, HUMONG, CONAN or those on WELFARE, A.D.C., FOOD STAMPS, or those on public assistance, are not eligible. (Don't count on discrimination, you'll have your own shot later)

SCORING: Wisconsin rules apply. Point system will be used.

PLAIN INDIAN — 5 POINTS

INDIAN WITH WALLEYE — 10 POINTS

INDIAN WITH BOAT BIGGER THAN YOURS — 20 POINTS

INDIAN USING PITCHFORK — 30 POINTS

INDIAN WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA — 50 POINTS

SOBER INDIAN — 75 POINTS

INDIAN TRIBAL LAWYER — 100 POINTS

(List not to be having the anti-spies)

GUARDIAN: Tommy Thompson, Rev. Jesse Jackson

PREZES: Fred O-Fish-sandwich and six packs of viceroy beer

SPONSOR: Society Helping Individual Taxpayers Own Nothing as Shown on Their Tax Forms

ENTRY BLANK: Will you, I believe Senator Rosewell is:

HONEST

ACCURATE

BETTER THAN ABOVE

I am excluding $5 for his re-election

Bumper stickers reading "SAVAGE FISH-SPEAR AN INDIAN" only $5.00 each. "T" shirts with message only $10.00 each.

First Annual Indian Shoot

Racism is alive, well in Wisconsin

By Nick Coleman

(Reprinted from St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch, May 9 edition)

Now we know all these "loving Wisconsin" bumper stickers have been tampered with.

Maybe it's the winter and all the exposure toabboodoom friendly. Maybe it's the summer upon us and the green shoots of spring while their roots got left in the sun. Or maybe it's the warm weather which causes the bees with the orange and yellowdials on them, or the like.

Whatever the reason, some of these bumper stickers have been tampered with to their nose on a pound of Swiss.

Over the past few weeks, thousands of "supporters" for the state's Walleye in Walloware Lakes, many of those Breny like perfect little blondes with their eyes scanning period racist in Indian

The stard of the walleyes is the fish, walleye with black eyes. While these walleyes may be good to register and support the Indian claim it has been suggested that the Indians should buy the lake. Walleye's Chalet Indians have looked promoted, of 100th century creating giving them the right to harvest fish where they are found. The lake may decide soon, have made it a matter of state law, controlling, a small and $1000 for each. When the Indians, being a practical people, harvest fish while the harvesting is good, The fish will be used, small and scarce.

Nothing calls a Great White Fisherman more than harvesting and fishing of Chase Indians to please the boat owners. Especially when the Indians bring about this fish that is so good to an Indian with a boat. Especially when the Indians bring about this fish that is so good to an Indian with a boat. Especially when the Indians bring about this fish that is so good to an Indian with a boat.

The Fishermen turned out by the hundred to try to harvest more of the fish, more and more, until they can get the fish back to the fishery because it is their right. The Fishermen turned around the fishery because it is their right.

Then the Great White Fishermen day fishing about how much it was needed to protect those fish. The Fishermen wanted the walls of the fishing regulations, hunting regulations, and other similar laws.

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Racism assumes many guises

Death threats to Indian and non-Indian supporters

Many non-Indian people who have been involved with the support of Indian treaties have been liolated to death during this spring. Police calls and letters are the typical form.

Most recently, Lac de Flambeau Tribal Attorney James Justesen reported that on May 30 children found a man in a suitcase in their mailboxes. Janeset suggested the game as a "torture" and designed it to see if he was normal.

Both Janeset and his wife, Kathy Tieym, work as attorneys for the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and have been outspoken on treaty issues, Janeset said the incident was particularly frightening for his younger son.

Earlier in the spring Nick Van der Ploeg, Clanee Clanee Rights, Eagle River, received a threatening phone call. The caller stated that if Van der Ploeg came to see him he would get a phone call through his head.

Travels have also been made to Shawano Men, an upperclass treat to the Chippewa in Shawano County, and to a "Honor" meeting. Reports that she has been victimized again, says Paul Janeset, is "a witch hunt" and "a witch hunt".

Janeset contends that the tactic is an attempt by Indian leaders to bring about Indian treaties to hold them in his support of his stand on treaty issues.

Tales of 60 protesters at one of the landings.

Tales against Lac de Flambeau.

Tales of Indian.
Tourism is alive and well in Wisconsin

While much of the anti-travel media has pounced on the negative impact on tourism, indicators reveal tourism is growing strong in northern Wisconsin and that spending has not affected tourism in previous years.

Wisconsin tourism has experienced record visitation rates during the last two years and projections again look good for the summer of 1989. Ruth Croft, Director of Tourism for the Wisconsin Department of Tourism, informed a group of northern Wisconsin business representatives on May 17, 1989 that, "Response to our advertising is up 73% over 1988." She went on to report, and "In 1989 we had a 60% increase in bookings. Indicators this summer will be as good, if not better, than last year."

"If reductions in recent occupancies occur in future years, the responsibility can only be directed to the lawless crowds displaying present manners. So, before we state our motto, 'Wisconsin-Wisconsin:', Among Friends doesn't quite seem complete with national news, including gory scenes of dead bodies and tricky politics of society. "Our Timbertales are for Timberwolves not for Timber Nigras" and "Sparar a Fugitive Sow, Save Two Wallops."

The Facts illustrate spearfishing for Chinook salmon has had a
negative impact upon Wisconsin fishing license sales.

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An examination of state fishing license sales trends from 1982 to 1987 show no indications that Chinook spearfishing has negatively impacted the sport. To the contrary, sales have for the past seven years increased by 1,200%. Spearfishing licenses.

Chinook spearfishing targets species accounting for less than 10% of the state's spearfishing pressure.

A review of the 1985 Study on Fishing, Hunting, and Wisconsin Adventure Recreation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wisconsin Census Bureau (Table 6) illustrates that resident and non-resident spearfishing licenses account for only 18% of all fishing days to walleye and musky in 1985. In fact, Wisconsin fishermen spent more time fishing for salmon (1,070,000 fishing days) and northern pike (11,030,000 fishing days) than for walleye (11,040,000 fishing days) or salmon (11,030,000 fishing days) and other species.

The difference between walleye fishing and spearfishing for trout is the foundation of tourism is backed by the limited WDNR creel compliance. A total of 28,001 interviews (i.e. from 1960-1967) were made of all fishermen on walleye lakes who had completed their fishing trips. Only 7.4% of these fishermen admitted having caught any walleye. Approximately 1,200 who harvested walleye (1,200,000 fishing days) took 3 fish; 5,196 took 4 fish; and 8,000 took a legal limit of 5 fish (Stages 1988). Based upon the WDNR's own data, the proposed creel size and bag limits should have little if any negative impact upon tourism in northern Wisconsin.

Chinook spearfishing is carried on less than 2.3% of the ceded territory's lakes covering only 2.0% of the ceded territory's surface.

It is interesting to note the small percentage of lakes in the ceded territory harvested by spearfishermen. There are 11,200 lakes within and partly within the ceded territory in Wisconsin, with 1,400 lakes (or 5.7%) being listed as ceded territory. In the total area, Saginaw Bay's 182 lakes in the ceded territory fishing season quotas were set on only 25 of the 182 lakes, with the remainder not having a season. Specifically, 111 lakes were listed as having harvest restrictions and 177 lakes have perceptions held by many fishermen that ceded lake bands are not extensively fishing all walleye fish in northern Wisconsin.

Fishing is the foundation of tourism in northern Wisconsin.

In the summer and fall of 1987 Jack Greer, Survey Coordinator for the U.S. Census, interviewed 2000 people and reviewed 2,000 registration cards from ceded territory lakes in Wisconsin. The survey concluded that, "How much marketing is geared toward fishing while the study indicates 20% of the 2000 surveyed go to northern Wisconsin to fish."

Small resorts were being displaced by larger facilities prior to the Voje Decision.

Significant changes in Wisconsin's tourism economy occurred following the Voje Decision and tribal council and tribal community." This fact was documented by a 1981 Wisconsin Tourism Industry study which reported, "Resort problems were exacerbated by an increase in the total number of room nights. The most significant problems, however, are built prior to 1985. Twenty years ago in 1965, Wisconsin's tourism industry revenues were approximately 1.2 billion dollars. In 1985, tourism revenues were estimated at 6 billion dollars. Tourism trends are expected to continue into the next three years, implying that second home ownership may rise in northern Wisconsin, whereas room rents supply may continue to decline.

As tourism markets continue to change, resorts will be forced to adapt to new demands or become displaced.

(Reprinted from the Milwaukee Sentinel, April 28, 1989 edition.)

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Wisconsin's talking "untamed" people have been considered as a result of population structure and lifestyle. Tourism experts such as Elicia Cooper, of the UW-Madison Wisconsin Resource Recovery Center, have concluded that the country's aging population, the growth in two-income households, and the stresses of present day living all favor Wisconsin's room industry. Resorts will continue to add facilities or new forms of tourism, while retaining the character that has made Wisconsin attractive.

The Future

While Cooper's thesis espouses that Lac Court Oreilles should be a model of cooperation in other tribes, he fails to acknowledge that the St. Croix Band took the same position as did Lac Court Oreilles regarding spearing seasons and season length and was rewarded by the tourism community with race, racial threats, and pipe bombs. The means for the lack of taxation in the Hayward region was not simply the willingness of Lac Court Oreilles to reduce their harvest quotas and season length, but rather the willingness of Lac Court Oreilles and the Hayward Lakes Association to cooperate.

In the Hayward region, forward-thinking community leaders in Hayward were willing to step forward and challenge the racists—shocked minds of the Hayward region in Hayward. The chairman of Lac Court Oreilles and enabled community leaders to work with Lac Court Oreilles to resolve the controversies, which is based on information, and it encourage ongoing dialogues between leaders of the Indian and non-Indian communities.

Governor Thompson is correct in calling the Hayward region as a valuable laboratory for Indian tribes. The Hayward region will require a willingness by the non-Indian community to meet the time, money, and effort of hard long standing relationships with tribes. Governor Thompson is correct in calling the Hayward region as a valuable laboratory for Indian tribes. The Hayward region will require a willingness by the non-Indian community to meet the time, money, and effort of hard long standing relationships with tribes.

(continued from page 16)

Racial justice (cont.)

"Some people might say," That's upsetting to this," I'm not responsible for my minorities' actions," but I would say, "Don't misunderstand me, the things that have happened at the hands of these oligarchs, are not the same as the things that have happened at the hands of these politicians."

Or maybe someone would say, "Prejudice goes both ways." I would say, "No, don't misunderstand me, I'm not responsible for my minorities' actions." But I would say, "Don't misunderstand me, I'm not responsible for my minorities' actions."

We must remember that the power and the reason for the government's actions is not to control the people, but to control the power. The power is the government, and the government is the power. The people are not the government, but the government is the people. The government is the power, and the people are the power."
GLIFWC conducts walleye population estimates on 11 lakes

Henry Midlozynski (left) and Neil Enosick collected the walleye stunned by electrofishing gear during a recapture run. The walleye are kept in a large water filled holding tank until they can be marked, recorded and released.

GLIFWC fisheries assistant Ed White maneuvered the electrofishing boat on a Vilas County Lake. White must carefully maneuver the boat along the shoreline of each lake that is electrofished.

GLIFWC Inland Fisheries Section Leader Neil Kiniowicz monitored the length, sex, and fin clips of walleye while electrofishing in Vilas County.

St. Croix hires new tribal biologist

Ed Bearheart, vice chairman of the St. Croix Tribe, and the tribe recently took a big step forward in the development of a tribal Natural Resource Department with the hiring of biologist Beth Greff. Bearheart, who noted this is the first time the tribe has had a full-time biologist on staff, said, "The primary purpose of the tribal biologist is to put together our fish rearing program and to maintain and preserve all of our natural resources. This is a step forward for the tribe to establish our program. This is a good start for our program.

Greff, 27, who is a native of Beaver Falls, New York, earned her degree in biology from Montclair State University. She recently spent a year working as an Aquatic Ecosystem Agent on Gibbon, Africa for the United States Peace Corps.

She said she is looking forward to developing a credible natural resource management program for the tribe and for her recent experience in the Peace Corps should help her at St. Croix.

"We taught me from how to build ponds and raise fish for food and income. I also learned a great deal working and communicating with other cultures. You had to be very self-sufficient and that helped my duties at St. Croix," Greff said.

Greff said she is looking forward to working with the St. Croix fish rearing ponds and the stocking of walleye and bass that are raised in ponds managing with enhancement projects in the area lakes, managing small and large game on the reservation and managing the waterfowl.

She also noted that she would like to get more tribal members and their children involved in the various projects. She said she feels that getting tribal members involved is a key element to the success of the tribal natural resource management program.

She said, "My goal is to get kids and adults interested in natural resource projects." She hopes to conduct field trips to show and help tribal members understand the various projects being undertaken by the department.

"I would like for the tribe to develop a credible natural resource management program," she said. "Tribal members, as well as the Wisconsin DNR, have been very helpful and supportive of my work. I am truly looking forward to working for the tribe, as well as learning from the tribe.

What Next? Contest Organizers Fined for Cruelty

(Reprinted from Statedhead News, Issue 183, April 1989)

HANCO, West Germany (AP) - A court has fined two organizers of a fishing contest worth $700 each for cruelty to animals, saying that fish were pulled from the water and killed before they were thrown to the water.

The April 18 decision came out of a suit filed by animal rights groups against a local angling club that staged a fishing contest two years ago.

The object of the contest was to catch the most fish in two days. After the fish were pulled in and weighed, they were returned to the water.

A court in Hanover found the organizers guilty of violating animal protection laws. The animal rights groups said they would appeal the decision.

The offspring of the contest is a fishing competition. The organizers said the contest was not designed to be cruel to animals. But they admitted that animal rights groups were justified in filing the suit.

Animal rights groups said they plan to continue their efforts to ban all fishing contests in Germany. They said the contests are cruel to animals and should be prohibited.
Bad River hatchery boasts stocking effort

By Joe Don Rose
Bad River hatchery manager

Since its inception in the mid-1950s, the Bad River Tribal Fish Hatchery has provided succor to the smelt,协助 to the smelt, forage to the walleye and other species, and a host of other benefits. Its hatchery managers have worked tirelessly to ensure the survival of these species, especially the smelt, which is the primary food source for the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

Through the utilization of best practices, the Bad River Tribal Fish Hatchery has achieved significant success in its efforts to ensure the survival of the smelt. This is evidenced by the Bankhead hatchery, which is located on a seasonal basis by a 6 man crew and is capable of producing fish at any given time up to 145 smelt per minute. In addition, with an annual output of approximately 10,000,000 smelt, the hatchery is able to meet the needs of the tribe and its members.

The hatchery's success is due in large part to the dedication and hard work of its managers and staff. Through their efforts, the hatchery has been able to ensure the survival of the smelt, and by extension, the survival of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

Garbage burning causes mercury pollution in the St. Louis River

(Ran from The Bemidji Pioneer, April 19, 1990)

The city of Bemidji has made a wise decision at the Bemidji City Hall Monday, April 12 and is implementing it to the fullest extent of the law. The city has been informed that the wood slabs used in the city's park will be burned and that this will result in a significant reduction in the city's carbon footprint.

This is a wise decision that should be followed by other cities and towns in the area. The city's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint is commendable and should be emulated by other communities.

Gov. Thompson supportive of Indian salmon-raising facility

Reprinted from The Bemidji Pioneer, April 19, 1990

Gov. Thompson is supportive of the Indian salmon-raising facility. He visited the facility last week and was impressed with the progress being made.

The Governor is hopeful that the facility will be able to produce more fish in the future and that it will be able to support the local economy.

Gov. Thompson is optimistic that the facility will be able to produce more fish in the future and that it will be able to support the local economy.

Masaigaina humbly accepts

The January/February 1989 issue of MASAIGAINA includes a feature on Masaigaina, an organization that provides resources and support to Native American communities.

The caption reads: "Jim Northrup, Fendu du Lac, sculps wild rice. HisGraphQL, please accept our apology."
NAFWS conference draws tribal resource managers nationwide

The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) held its annual conference in June on the Tulalip Indian Reservation in Bay Point, WA. Representatives from tribes across the nation met to discuss the latest issues facing Native American fish and wildlife resource management and conservation.

Mike Allen, photo consultant for NAFWS, said, "We find that we are underutilizing not only the fisheries but the wildlife as well as the biodiversity of other natural resources. In tribes' efforts to meet modern demands, it is essential to involve the public in understanding these resources. The NAFWS conference offers a platform for tribes to exchange information and strategies for managing these resources effectively.

"The three-day conference features workshops and discussions on various aspects of resource management. It is an opportunity for tribal leaders to learn from each other and to develop effective management strategies. The theme of the conference is 'Opening the door to learn together,'" said Allen.

The meeting was held at Tulalip's state-of-the-art conference center, which includes a Welcome Center, Board of Directors, and Board of Trustees, and was attended by more than 200 tribal members and guests.

"In summary, we must be united and firm in our principles, but we must also be flexible and willing to learn from each other. We must work together to develop effective management strategies that will benefit our tribes and communities.

"The Native American Fish and Wildlife Society is doing a great job in bringing these resources to the forefront. I encourage all tribes to participate in these conferences and work together to improve our resource management strategies."

Dr. Earl Barnes, Director of the Minneapolis Area Office of the BIA, holds the key to competition

"Strong choice for CRITFC Executive Director

Portland, Ore.—The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) announced today that Ted Stone has been appointed executive director. He replaces executive director John Thompson, who has retired after 15 years of service.

"Ted is a true leader in our community," said Thompson. "He has a strong understanding of the issues facing our tribes and is committed to working with all stakeholders to find solutions."

"I am looking forward to working with Ted and our tribal partners as we continue to address the challenges facing our fisheries. Together, we can achieve our goals of restoring healthy populations of Columbia River fish.

"Ted's appointment will continue the strong leadership of CRITFC as we work to protect and restore our fisheries."

MI proposes fishing regs.

During late April of 1999, Congress received President Clinton's proposed regulations for tribal commercial fishery activities. The Oregon Treaty of 1851, which provided for joint management of the Columbia River fishery, is the basis of the tribes' rights to fish. However, the proposed regulations do not fully address the concerns of the tribes.

"The proposed regulations fail to recognize the unique cultural and spiritual values of our tribes to fish. They also do not take into account the historical and economic significance of the fishery to our communities. We need to work together to ensure that the proposed regulations are fair and equitable for all stakeholders.

"I urge all parties to come together and work towards a solution that benefits everyone. We cannot afford to let this issue divide us. Together, we can find a solution that works for all.
Northland offers opportunities for resource management training

Cooperative education agreement among Northland College, Ashland, Wis., and the U.S. Forest Service offers unique opportunities for resource management training. The agreement is a culmination of several years of work towards meeting the needs of several large resource management units, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission of the Oneida Band of Wisconsin, the U.S. Forest Service's (USFS) and Northland College.

It's not easy to get together the appropriate resources such as those that endowed this college, John Fisk, director of the Outreach Program for the WDNR, and the Forest Service, who had been working on the concept for 10 years.

However, it is the belief that the effort involved in establishing partnerships for North America's future leaders will pay off in the future through the establishment of solid job opportunities for graduates of the USFS/WDNR level.

Local WCC leaders attend D.C. Conference

John Denomie, Red River Wisconsin Conservation Corp (WCC) crew leader, is one of those selected to attend the Youth Service Forum in Washington, D.C., on July 13-15.

The WCC program was selected in 1995 as one of the 500 exemplary programs which will be on exhibit during the Youth Service Fair. The fair, according to Denomie, provides an opportunity for conference participants to visit with representatives from program models across the country and from national organizations.

"While offering an opportunity to showcase our program," Denomie said, "the fair also allows us to receive constructive feedback."

The WCC program is state-funded and designed to put youth on the road to good aduLthood by serving as an opportunity for scientific and cultural growth.

Denomie will be accompanied by Bill Braakensiek, WCC state director.

Bad River WCC congratulated for outstanding safety achievement

Two WCC projects have been given the highest recognition from the Bad River Band of Chippewa. The projects were recognized during a formal presentation where the Bad River Band of Chippewa Congerion congratulated the WCC projects for outstanding efforts towards safety. The projects that were recognized were the "Safe and Healthy" program and the "Bike Safety" program. These programs have been working hard to promote safety in the community and have been very successful in achieving their goals.

Racism, (cont.)

(continued from page 19)

The inherent issues of racism in society continue to be the subject of much debate and discussion. The effects of racism are far-reaching and have a significant impact on society. It is important to acknowledge that racism is not just a problem of the past, but a present-day issue that affects individuals and communities today.

To address racism in society, it is important to educate ourselves and others about the history and impact of racism. This includes understanding the experiences of marginalized communities and the ways in which systemic racism continues to persist. It is essential to promote inclusivity, diversity, and equity in all aspects of society, including education, employment, and healthcare.

Addressing racism requires a commitment to ongoing learning and self-reflection. It is important to recognize our own biases and to actively work to challenge them. This includes examining our own attitudes and behaviors and making a commitment to act in ways that promote equity and justice.

Additionally, it is important to support systemic change by advocating for policies and practices that promote equality and social justice. This includes supporting organizations and initiatives that work to address racism and promote a more equitable society.

Ultimately, the fight against racism is a collective effort that requires the participation of all individuals and communities. By working together, we can create a society that is truly equitable and just for all.

Book reviews

TO FISH IN COMMON: The Evolutionaries of Lummi Indian Salmon Fishers

By Daniel L. Bozarth

Published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 868 Madison Ave, New York, N.Y. 10028

Price: $26.95

In this book, Bozarth explores the history and culture of Lummi Indian salmon fishers. The Lummi are one of the largest salmon fishing communities in the Pacific Northwest, and their fishing practices have been shaped by centuries of tradition and culture.

Bozarth draws on interviews with Lummi fishers and archival research to provide a comprehensive look at the history of salmon fishing in the region. He explores the ways in which Lummi culture and traditions have influenced their fishing practices, and how their practices have in turn shaped the Lummi culture.

The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and culture of salmon fishing in the Pacific Northwest, and for those interested in the broader cultural dynamics of fishing communities.

KEEPERS OF THE EARTH: Native American Stories and Environmental Activities

By Michael J. Casto and Joseph Bruchac

Illustrations by John Kahajibe Fadden and Carol Wood

Published by Falconer, Inc., 325 Indian Hill Rd, #105, Golden, Colorado 80401

Price: $18.95

This is an excellent book for those adults who want to help their children acquire an awareness of the environment and the importance of conservation. It features the stories of Native American Natives and their natural surroundings. The stories are written in a engaging and entertaining way, which makes them accessible to children of all ages.

The book is divided into several sections, each focusing on a particular environmental topic. These sections include stories about the importance of water, the role of animals in the environment, and the need to protect the land.

Each story is accompanied by colorful illustrations, which help to bring the stories to life and make them more enjoyable for children.

This book is a valuable resource for parents and educators who want to teach children about the environment and the importance of conservation. It is an excellent way to introduce children to the wonders of nature and the need to preserve it for future generations.
Muskellunge astro turf project

GLIFWC Fisheries Biologist B. Dyla Glossy removes muskellunge from cages in Little Clay Lake, Ashland County. 12,000 size fry were supplied by the WDNR-Spörer and placed in the astro turf男主角 inside the cages. A total of 4,772 (60%) survived the injection period and were released into the lake.

diversity

Conservation biologist receives more attention than that paid to the extinction of human cultures. Most endangered human cultures are small, poor, and politically weak. Their number and their individual importance is unknown. For the United States, the federal list of endangered species totals over 1,200. The number of human cultures throughout the world may be higher. For example, the figures are based on the number of languages spoken in the world. Endangered human cultures have received little attention from anyone. For example, conservation biologists, at least those who speak English, have ignored or deplored the human elements of their research, while anthropologists and human biologists have largely ignored the animals and plants that make up the world's biodiversity.

The loss of both genetic and cultural diversity on the human planet can be catastrophic. This is because loss of species in nature, particularly those that provide essential ecosystem services, can have a profound impact on human well-being and survival. For example, the loss of pollinators like bees and butterflies can lead to the decline of many crops and the disruption of entire ecosystems. Similarly, the loss of cultural diversity can lead to the erosion of traditional knowledge and practices, which can have negative consequences for both human and environmental health.

GLIFWC cooperates...
Elderly receive fish from tribal fishermen

Mrs. Henry Merrill, left, Mary Jane Coon and Clarence Butler were served fresh fried walleye by Henry Parish at a feast at the elderly nutrition center at Sand Lake. Over 200 people took part in the feast as well as another 60 who enjoyed the walleye that Parish caught during the Chipewa spawning season. A year ago, he gave all of the fish he speared to the children of Dunbar. (Photo reprinted with permission from the Burnett County Sentinel.)

CRITFC agreement provides more spill for more fish

Portland, Ore.—After more than two years of negotiation, tribal, state, and federal authorities with an interest in the Columbia River fishery signed a cooperative agreement today that will increase the amount of water spilled over fish passage dams. Increased spill levels mean a higher survival rate for juvenile salmon and steelhead on their way to the ocean.

"I am pleased that this agreement will mark the beginning of a new era of cooperation between fishery and energy interests in the basin," said S. Timothy Wagon, Executive Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC).

The spill agreement was signed by the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce, Yakima, and Columbia tribes, Oregon Fish and Wildlife, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Department of the Interior, and Bonneville Power Administration.

Specified in the ten-year agreement are the dates, times, and percentages for spill at four dams operated by the Army Corps of Engineers. The affected dams are Lower Monumental and Lee Habor on the Snake River and John Day and The Dalles on the Columbia. According to the schedule in the agreement, spills could begin April 15, in time for the spring down-river migration. The success of the plan depends on the cooperation of the Corps of Engineers, which chose not to participate in the negotiations that led to the spill agreement.

The Northwest Power Planning Council (NWPPC) in 1989 reaffirmed its support for increased spill at the dams. However, the agreement calls for spills at the dams only 'as necessary to reduce fish mortality until the mechanical bypass systems are in place at the dams. The parts to the agreement are calling for an installation of new and improved bypass facilities at the mainstem dams by 1994. Despite the new waivers expressed last Friday, the Army Corps of Engineers already operates systems at the Dalles and Ice Harbor dams, this agreement provides for continuation of such systems at those two locations in return for higher spill levels.

The CELTIC and other affiliated tribes also have been asked to work with the Bonneville Power Administration to increase spill levels. Spill is a waste issue for the agencies involved. Raising water levels on a dam makes less water available for generating electricity. Money that has been spent on the project has less effect on spills, but we never get full use of the facilities. Our water is low, and the Northwest Power Planning Council and state agencies have continued the spill agreements signed today.

Biology diversity, cont.

(Continued from page 25)

The final consideration. First, the genetic variability is crucial, for it is genetic variability that allows adaptation to changing environmental conditions. Second, genetic variability is crucial because environmental changes can be as swiftly produced as drastic as an environmental change. Thus, genetic variability is a means of preventing extinction of species. Finally, genetic variability is a means of preserving the health of ecosystems.
**WALKING TOGETHER FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE**

June 20-24, 1989

This walk is a spiritual and symbolic joining of Indians and non-Indians to decry the racist outpouring against Chippewa Spearfishing. Selected participants will walk and carry a spiritual pipe from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation to the Wisconsin State Capital.

We ask everyone to join us in a walk together on East Washington Avenue to the State Capitol on June 24 at 1:30 p.m. The rendezvous point is Lapham school, 1045 E. Dayton Street (turn right off East Washington and go one block). A spiritual pipe ceremony will be conducted daily and at the conclusion of the walk. Speakers, music and a rally will be conducted at the Capitol at the conclusion of the walk.

Raise a voice against racism — Let the rest of Wisconsin be heard.

Join us on June 24.

For information contact: Jim Schleider or Sue Erickson at (715) 682-6619.

Participating organizations include:
- HONOR (Holding Our Native Rights)
- GLITC (Great Lakes Inter- Tribal Council)
- GLIFWC (Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission)
- Wisconsin Conference of Churches
- Chicago Treaty Rights Committee
- Treaty Rights Support Groups

This is a voluntary non-sponsored event. Participating organizations assume no liability or risk for participation.

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4th year of GLIFWC lamprey survey

Spring and summer population surveys were run by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) for the fourth consecutive year this spring. GLIFWC's studies are part of an agreement with the Sea Lamprey Control Division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Marquette, Mich. GLIFWC, Lake Superior Biological Station and technician Mike Plechaty have surveyed three rivers with the assistance of several technicians, two each from Keweenaw Bay and Red Cliff.

The surveys involve trapping the lamprey and marking them with a color during the spring run in late April or early May.

The results of the studies have enabled the USFWS to produce a lamprey population estimate for Lake Superior.

In addition to estimating lamprey populations, GLIFWC is also gathering population data on fish that are caught during the study for the state of Michigan.

The three photos of GLIFWC Fisheries Technician Mike Plechaty and GLIFWC Fisheries Biologist Mark Peterson enabled a lamprey trap on the Big La Pointe the Big River Reserve.

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Madison City Council adopts treaty support resolution

The following resolution in support of Chippewa Treaty Rights was passed by the Madison City Council on June 5th:

WHEREAS, the Lake Superior Chippewa nation, in treaties with the United States of America, ceded, or sold, what is now northern Wisconsin and parts of Michigan and Minnesota; and

WHEREAS, the Treaty of 1837 (at St. Peters) states in Article 5: “The privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice, upon the lands, the rivers and the lakes included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians (Lake Superior Chippewa nation) during the pleasure of the President of the United States;” and

WHEREAS, the treaty of 1842 (at La Pointe) states in Article II: “The Indians adjudge it for the right of hunting on the ceded territory with the other usual privileges of occupancy;...”; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, in Article 6, “The Constitution, and the laws of the United States, in all cases in which they are applicable, shall be the supreme law of the land...”; and

WHEREAS, Federal Court decisions have affirmed the Chippewa nation’s rights to hunt, fish and gather on the ceded territories on northern Wisconsin and

WHEREAS, U.S. District Court Judge BarbaraCrabbs on Friday, 5 May 1989, in denying the state of Wisconsin’s motion to end the special fishing season wrote: What kind of country would we have if we allowed a state to take away the local people’s right to fish and gather; and is this what our forefathers fought for?; and

WHEREAS, the Chippewa spearfishers and support groups have been the past five years, courageously and non-violently exercised their legally guaranteed treaty rights; and

WHEREAS, several hundred residents of Madison and Native American Indians, many of them from the Lac du Flambeau nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Madison hereby conveys any violent and/or racist attacks upon the members of the Chippewa nation and their supporters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Madison hereby supports the treaty rights of the Lake Superior Chippewa nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Madison hereby supports the treaty rights of the Lac du Flambeau nation.

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**TREATY SUPPORT GROUPS**

- Wa-Si-O-Gin Treaty Association
  - P.O. Box 217
  - Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
- Citizens for Treaty Rights
  - P.O. Box 1910
  - Lake Montmorency, WI 54538
  - (715) 778-2952
- Indian Treaty Rights Support Group
  - 781 State St.
  - Madison, WI 53703
  - (608) 251-3667
- Zuliani Cosman
  - 781 State St.
  - Madison, WI 53703
  - (608) 251-3667

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Laurel Mauslin (right) listens and watches as her husband Tom Mauslin speaks to the crowd at the Solidarity Rally at Lac du Flambeau on May 6th.

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**MASINAIGAN STAFF**

- Susan Erickson, Editor
- Lynn Stefl, Managing Editor
- H. Janes, Art Director
- Jeff Peters, Circulation Director

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MASINAIGAN reserves the right to edit all letters or materials contributed for publication.

Letters to the editor and guest editorials are welcomed by MASINAIGAN. We like to hear from our readers. The right to edit or refuse to print submission is the discretion of the editor.

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Letters to the editor and guest editorials do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission.
To whom does the land belong?
A little to those dead;
Some to those living,
But most to those not yet born.
—Author unknown
**Introduction**

Respect for nature and its bounty has been a part of the Chippewa culture for centuries. Traditions and customs are due to the values of the Chippewa people in their traditional practices and way of life.

It is therefore not surprising that the Chippewa people are among the early settlers in the area. They were here long before the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century. The Chippewa people were known for their hunting, fishing, and gathering of natural resources. The Chippewa people have a deep respect for nature and its bounty.

The tribe has worked on reservations all along the Lake Superior shoreline, where they have a strong tradition of managing natural resources. The Chippewa people have a deep understanding of the natural resources and their management needs.

A biological sciences and natural resources management program, the U.S. National Park Service, as well as the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, have worked together on reservations all along the Lake Superior shoreline, where they have a strong tradition of managing natural resources. The Chippewa people have a deep understanding of the natural resources and their management needs.

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**Minnesota**

**Mille Lacs pursues waterfowl, wild rice enhancement projects**

Mille Lacs Lake is the largest lake in Minnesota and is known for its abundant wildlife, including waterfowl and wild rice. The lake's ecosystem is crucial for the survival of various species, and efforts are being made to enhance its environmental conditions.

**Wisconsin**

**St. Croix illustrates walleye enhancement on Big Sand Lake**

The St. Croix River, running through Wisconsin, is home to various species of fish, including walleye. Big Sand Lake, situated along the river, is being used as a case study to demonstrate walleye enhancement techniques.

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**Parent enforces off-reservation codes**

Parents are being reminded to enforce off-reservation codes and ensure their children follow them, especially during activities that may involve watercraft or wildlife interaction.

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**Grand Portage hosts sled dog marathon, honors tribal member**

Grand Portage, a significant historic site, hosted a sled dog marathon honoring a tribal member. The event aimed to celebrate the local culture and traditions.

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**Mole Lake stocks walleyes**

Mole Lake is an artificial lake in Wisconsin, and walleye stocks are being implemented to enhance its fishery resources, attracting visitors interested in fishing.

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**Mole Lake employees stocking one of the area lakes with walleye fry.**

The Mole Lake area is known for its freshwater fishing, and the employees of Mole Lake are actively involved in stocking the lakes with walleye to improve the local fishery resources.
Wisconsin
Lac du Flambeau hatchery stocks area lakes and streams
Since opening in 1946, the Lac du Flambeau Fish Hatchery has
been a major producer of the state's most successful sportfish.

The hatchery was established to meet the needs of local fishermen
and sportmen, and has continued to operate successfully since then.

Currently, the hatchery produces over 100,000 trout and 25,000
trout pike annually, supplying fish to the area lakes and streams.

The hatchery also provides advice and assistance to local
fishermen and clubs, helping them to improve their fishing
skills and methods.

Wisconsin
Red Cliff promotes fisheries
Located on the shore of Lake Superior, Red Cliff is
a tribal community that is committed to preserving and
enhancing the natural resources of the area.

The部落, which contains a population of approximately
2,000 people, has a long history of fishing and hunting, and
the tribe is dedicated to ensuring the sustainability of these resources.

The Red Cliff Tribe has implemented various initiatives and
programs to promote fisheries in the area, including
preservation efforts, education, and community engagement.

The tribe's approach to preservation includes a focus on
conservation, sustainable practices, and collaboration with
local and regional partners.

Red Cliff tribe members have been involved in efforts to
preserve and restore fisheries in the region, and they
are committed to ensuring that future generations can
enjoy the same benefits.

Bad River researches wildlife
Bad River's tribal members have been active
in research and conservation efforts to
promote the health and sustainability
of the region's wildlife.

The tribe, which is located in the Chequamegon Bay
region of Wisconsin, has a long history of working
closely with local and state agencies to
monitor and protect wildlife in the area.

The tribe has conducted research on a variety
of species, including fish, birds, and mammals,
and has implemented various strategies to
improve the health of the ecosystem.

Bad River tribal members have also worked
collaboratively with other tribal
communities to promote conservation
initiatives and share best practices.
Michigan

Keweenaw Bay hires fisheries biologist to work with tribal commercial fishery

Mike Donofrio, fisheries biologist for the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, started working for the tribe last November. His job is both new and diverse, focusing on fishery assessment and establishment of a strong data base for the tribe's commercial fishery in the region.

Keweenaw Bay presently has 19 licensed commercial fishermen on Lake Superior. Six have licenses for off-reservation waters and 13 for fishing within the reservation boundaries on Lake Superior, according to Myrle Tolonen, Keweenaw Bay tribal chairwoman.

Tolonen explains that the tribal council recognized a need for biological information regarding the Lake Superior fishery in order to make informed decisions. Consequently, Donofrio's new position was created. "After all, the tribal council members are not biologists," she stated, "and Mike gives us a good perspective on what is going on in the lake."

Monitoring the tribal commercial harvest is also part of Donofrio's job. This involves checking that tribal commercial fishermen receive fish tags and completing required harvest reports on schedule. It also involves sampling of the commercial catch. For instance, Donofrio explains that the fish scale samples he has collected will be analyzed in order to determine the age of the catch.

"The monitoring and data base are necessary, he says, to provide the information needed at the tribe's commercial fishery management meetings to ultimately develop a sound commercial fishery.

Donofrio has been successful in expanding the biological program at Keweenaw Bay already. For one, he says, he has succeeded in getting a boat assigned to the department and is seeking funding to expand the much needed tribal biomass assessment program in Keweenaw Bay.

"In the past, the technician would collect the data and send it off to be analyzed. However, now we will be able to do the analysis here and provide the data directly to the council," he continued.

In addition, Donofrio has been coordinating activities with other tribal biologists. He has met with biological staff from the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations in Wisconsin, and also with Mark Ebener, Great Lakes biologist from GLIFWC, to discuss fisheries management in Lake Superior.

Donofrio has also been working with the tribal commercial fishermen. He and Jim Emery, a Keweenaw Bay fisherman, have called meetings with the fishermen, he says, to encourage cooperation and communication between the fishermen and the department.

"The meetings, he says, provide an opportunity for the fishermen to describe their problems as well as a chance to look for solutions to those problems. He also feels it is a good forum to explain tribal council actions towards commercial fishermen and develop a working relationship between the fishermen and the tribe.

The biological services department is new at Keweenaw Bay, he says, so educating the public on the department's role in enhancing the commercial fishery is also part of his job.

Although it is a big job and Donofrio is just getting his feet wet, he enjoys the challenges presented by developing a new program and working to ensure that there will be a commercial fishery for future generations.

Bay Mills to open hatchery

(Reprinted from the Win Awenan Nishitutung, December 1988 edition)

Despite difficulties in securing funds the Inter-Tribal Fisheries Program is forging ahead with the long planned fish hatchery. Still in an early stage of development, by the coming spring, the Nunn's Creek Fisheries Enhancement Facility will be ready for operation.

The hatchery will be a multi-species facility established primarily for the purpose of enhancing the tribally owned walleye and salmon fisheries. The facility and 8.6 acres of grounds was purchased in 1987 by the Sault Tribe and the tribe of Chippewa Indians on behalf of the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) which also serves the Bay Mills Indian Community and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottowa and Chippewa Indians.

The Nunn's Creek Facility consists of three main units: an office/reception building, incubation/laboratory building, and two buildings which may be used for holding and rearing ponds. The Inter-Tribal Fisheries and Assessment Program is monitored by the Sault Tribe and is currently operating and developing the facility. When completely rehabilitated the hatchery will also facilitate the collection and holding adult walleye, coho salmon and chinook salmon for the purposes of collecting and incubating eggs, the rearing of fry and fingerlings including lake herring, the transport and planning of fry or fingerlings and the monitoring and an assessment of returning or developing adults.

However, according to Bill Eger, director of the Inter-Tribal Fisheries, the efforts will have to be done in a piece meal fashion. He stated that in negotiations leading to the Consent Order, money was supposed to be appropriated through the Interior Department to establish such a fish hatchery.

However, to date the money has not materialized and other sources have had to be sought. Start up dollars for the hatchery have come from carry over monies from 1988 contracts and the proposals are currently being submitted to the Administration for Native Americans and for competitive hatchery rehabilitation funds appropriated by Congress for hatcheries nationwide.

The hatchery when ready this spring will have the capacity for incubation of the eggs and raising fry. According to Greg Wright, biologist and hatchery manager, once the fish are at the fry stage they will either be planted or transferred to private or state owned ponds to be raised to the fingerling stage. The fingerling stage is protected as the fish have a higher survival rate when planted. The hatchery has a capacity for 10 million green walleye eggs which have a survival of near 50% to the fry stage and when planted as fry survival in the open is generally less than 1%. If the fry can be raised in a rearing pond they generally have a 50% survival rate. Use of the ponds has not yet been negotiated.

Due to the limitations in funding the focus of the hatchery program will be on walleye.

Eger stated that once funding can be secured the next stage of development for the hatchery will be the ponds in which fry can be reared. The next phase would be to secure special transporting trucks from which the fingerlings can be planted. Finally, Eger stated that they would like to expand the fish hatchery to accommodate salmon and other species of desirable fish.

To date tribal and state biologists have worked cooperatively collecting eggs, recruiting them in state owned hatcheries, and rearing the fry in private ponds. This program is slated to end in 1989.

The full future development of the Nunn's Creek Facility will allow the tribes to become self-sufficient from reliance on State technical support. Full implementation will also result in a substantial economic benefit for both tribal and state business interests which rely upon the fisheries of northern Lake Huron.